

F. Sector F - Primary Metals

1. Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Part VI for Sector F apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified below.

SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS	
3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining on Nonferrous Metals
3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
3398.3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products

2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector F.

The types of activities under this Part are facilities primarily engaged in:

- a. steel works, blast furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills including: steel wire drawing and steel nails and spikes; cold-rolled steel sheet, strip, and bars; and steel pipes and tubes;
- b. iron and steel foundries, including: gray and ductile iron, malleable iron, steel investment, and steel foundries not elsewhere classified;
- c. primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals, including: primary smelting and refining of copper, and primary production of aluminum;
- d. secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals;
- e. rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals, including: rolling, drawing, and extruding of copper; rolling, drawing and extruding of nonferrous metals except copper and aluminum; and drawing and insulating of nonferrous wire;
- f. nonferrous foundries (castings), including: aluminum die-casting, nonferrous die-casting, except aluminum, aluminum foundries, copper foundries, and nonferrous foundries, except copper and aluminum;
- g. miscellaneous primary metal products, not elsewhere classified, including: metal heat treating, and primary metal products not elsewhere classified;

Activities covered include but are not limited to stormwater discharges associated with cooking operations, sintering plants, blast furnaces, smelting operations, rolling mills, casting operations, heat treating, extruding, drawing, or forging all types of ferrous and nonferrous metals, scrap and ore.

3. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements.

In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV.

- a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV(F)(2)(b)) Also identify where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents / baths, sand, slag / dross; liquid storage tanks / drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses); and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories or metal in any form. In addition, indicate where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal / coke handling operations, etc., and which could result in a discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.
- b. *Inventory of Exposed Material.* (See also Part IV(F)(4)) Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation / runoff, areas where deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material handling activities are possible.
- c. *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part IV(F)(7)(b)(i)) As part of the good housekeeping program, include: a cleaning / maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading / unloading, storage, handling and processing occur; the paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occur but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable (institute a sweeping program in these areas too). For unstabilized areas where sweeping is not practicable, consider using stormwater management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.
- d. *Inspections.* (See also Part IV(F)(7)(b)(i)) Conduct inspections routinely, or at least on a quarterly basis, and address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable): air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers and cyclones) for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Consider monitoring air flow at inlets / outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts. Also inspect all process and material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes and vehicles) for leaks, drips or the potential loss of material; and material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks / drums) for signs of material losses due to wind or stormwater runoff.